

mother being authorized to see the baby at noon and in the evening. Infant mortality is fairly high in the kolkhoz.

23. At the age of three the baby is normally returned to the mother who brings it up from that time on. If there is an old person such as a grandmother in the home the baby can usually be returned before three years since there is someone to take care of it while the mother is working.
24. In the kolkhoz nursery there is usually one nurse for approximately every 20 babies. The cost of milk and clothing for the babies is borne by the parents, although the services of the nurses are borne by the government.
25. Illegitimate children are cared for by the State usually in special educational institutions located in the larger cities. One such special institution is located in Merv where an attempt is being made to teach illegitimate children or children of improvident parents a specific trade.
26. Hospital care. Public hospitals are located only in the larger town and villages, there customarily being no more than a dispensary in a kolkhoz. The patients at public hospitals receive treatment and inpatient service free of charge, except that they are required to pay the cost of medicines used in their case.

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION IN SOVIET TURKMENISTAN

27. Method of Conscription. The normal period of military service in the Soviet Union is two years, although backward soldiers who do not quickly grasp their training are known to remain in service as long as 5 or 6 years.
28. Conscriptees are called to service by letters addressed to them through the mail. When thus summoned the conscriptee presents himself to the city or military district headquarters to which he is directed. Failure to report to duty when called brings a possible 10 year prison sentence.
29. The conscriptee is subjected to a careful physical examination. If the required physical standards are not met the conscriptee is exempted from military service and sent home, unless the physical handicap is one which can be cured. In the latter instance the conscriptee is sent to a hospital for treatment and admitted to the service upon his recovery.
30. Minority prohibitions. In Soviet Turkmenistan all indigenous male inhabitants beginning with the 18 year age group are subject to conscription into the Army including Turkmens, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Azerbaijani and Turkish Moslems, Great Russians, etc. However, Moslems originally from Iran or Afghanistan not being considered "formal citizens" are not subject to conscription. It should be added that such minority elements are also deprived of the right to attend schools above the primary (6th grade) level.